The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached his

farewell sermon in Plymouth Church yester. day morning, and had the famous old church building been half again as large it could scarcely have comfortably accommodated those who came to hear him. In every gallery, down every sisle they were crowded as thickly as they could sit and and, and the late comers, being unable to even gain admittance, were forced to go away. It was a typical Plymouth Church gathering, composed very largely of members.

Dr Abbott spoke with deep feeling of his work in the church, but in all his words their was a note of optimism. Many of the hearers were deeply touched. The preacher chose for his text a portion of the twenty-third verse of the seventeenth chapter of the Acts: " Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I

Twelve years ago next month, almost next week," he said, "a former pastor of this church died. Early in the fall I came here, first as acher, then as pastor. For eleven and a half years I have been your minister. To-day I am your minister for the last religious service, and it has seemed to me appropriate to try to sum up the message I have tried to give to you and which I hope to continue as long as I live. I have assumed during these years that you and I have belonged to one family, because we are of one heart. We are children of God. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that we are becoming children of God-emerging from the animal. I have always thought of you with the divine light

For this reason I have sought to know, myself, the God I wanted others to know. The whole world is seeking God, and God is seeking the whole world. God can reveal himself to you only so far as you have the capacity to perceive the revelation. All religion is seeking for him, and more than that all of life is seeking after him. The young man who says he will win a fortune is seeking God, for in his efforts he will find beneficence. The manufacturer, the merchant, the artist are all leading up to God. The young man says when he has found love. At last I am satisfied. I have found love. But what is love? It is only God.

So I have talked to you as one brother to another, knowing God and beleving that you wanted to know Him. If this were all, I might be a minister, but not a Christian minister, or I would believe that God has found man and man has found God. They have come together. In the Christ I see the God and the man. I have not cared nor do I wish to be able to discuss philosophically the religion of Christ. This is the age of analysis, of dissection. We are even coming now to the dissection, the study, of our own children's lives. We study the ways in which they commence to live and to love. But there are some things too sacred to analyze. efforts he will find beneficence. The manuown emirror is free. We said the ways in which they commence to live and to love. But there are some things too sacred to analyze. Love is one of them. I do not wish to analyze the love of the mother, the love of the stife, the love of the child, so I leave to others to determine the relation of Christ to God. I do not care to know. Christ is less an object of knowledge than of love. To me he is the Light of Lights and the God of Gods. To me he is the Prince of Peace. Before him I bow down, and looking up at his wounded hands and sides, cry out. My love, my love! He is my Lord, my Master. I am sorry that I do not understand him better, do not love him more, but he is my all. I have no reverence which can ever transcend the reverence I want to pay to him.

but he is my all. I have no reverence which can ever transcend the reverence I want to pay to him.

The speaker then drew a parallel between Christ and his disciples and a father picking flowers in the forest with his children. They are wandering almiessly about and become separated. By and by ona cliff away off the children see their father standing. He is calling and beckoning them to come to him. The way is blind. They do not know it, and yet they know that somewhere there is a pathway by which they can get up to him. It is their father who is calling, and therefore there must be a way or he would not ask them to tome. So the little ones struggle on and upward, and finally reach their father.

"So Christ is dalling me," went on Dr. Abbott, "and I believe I can follow him, because I am one of God's kin. If I started out with the old theory of universal derawity I might find it difficuit to believe this, but I put that away. When Jesus says to me, "Lyman Abbott, follow me, I know that somewhere there is a path which will lead me to him. So I turn to you, my brothers and sisters beicking flowers here with me, and say, "Comeon, come on." I am sorry that I am to be no more in Plymouth Church, and yet I am glad to go. I will tell you why. I have been preaching here to some who are pretty familiar with the message. I hope God will now let me preach it to others who do not know it as well, who have not heard it as often as you. If I thought all the world hate, injustice and falsehood league themselves together against them. The story of passion week is repeated throughout the ages. There is still the Judas iscarlot, the Caiaphas, the Pontius Plate in all men. It is wrong to buy legislate in all men. It is wrong to buy legislate in all men. It is wrong to buy legislate themselves together against them. The world, hate, injustice and falsehood league themselves together against them. The story of passion week is repeated throughout the ages. There is still the Judas iscariot, the Caiaphas, the Pontius Plate in ail men. It is wrong to buy legislatures, but men say it is necessary. It is Judas speaking. Ecclesiastics say that if truth is going to hurt the Church do not preach it. It is Caiaphas speaking. Great wrongs are done and men say it is not their fault. They could not help it. It is Plate speaking. Oh, I wish I could believe that evil is only good in the making. I wish I could think that men are as good as I would hope to have them. I see the evil in men's hearts. All my own victories come after battles. Caiaphas sometimes says to me 'Beware!' Plate sometimes says to me 'Beware!' Plate sometimes says to me 'Beware!' Plate sometimes asys to me 'Beware asys to me 'B

DR. HILLIS'S FAREWELL TO CHICAGO.

He Preaches on the "Love That Perfects

the Higher Life." CHICAGO, Feb. 26,-"Perfect manhood and the love that perfects the higher life" was the subject of the farewell sermon preached at Central Church this morning by the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis. Dr. Hillis will leave on Friday for Brooklyn, where he will at once enter upon his duties as pastor of Plymouth Church. Next Sunday Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the new paster of Central Church, will occupy its pulpit. Dr. Hills announced that Dr. Gunsaulus had agreed to fill the Plymouth Church pulpit for him on several Sundays during the summer or fall.

In his sermon Dr. Hillis compared the religion of Christ with the other religions of the World, asserting that the Christian religion was the only one in which love was the central and all important idea. He said:

Love is the great white light that gathers up all the laws of life. What wisdom is to

LYMAN ABBOTT'S FAREWELL

Delicophy love is to the full-orbed soul. The Christian ideal includes every quality that excites admiration and delight. Washington and Lincoln were supremely great because they added to their genius the quality of love. Just as the sarrhly father lifts his little child up and sets him down upon the other side of a process of the service of the laws of light and beat are the same on both aides of the great the same on both aides of the great service and development must extend under the river of death and be the same on the other side."

DR. SAVAGE ON SPIRITUALISM.

de Declares That He Has Been in Communication with Invisible Intelligences.

In the series of sermons on immortality and the future life, which he is now preaching, the Rev. Minot J. Savage of the Church of the Messiah will declare his belief in the probability that the spirits of the dead occasionally communicate with the living. This belief he bases on his own experiences. He does not however, call himself a Spiritualist, because of the neaning attached to that term by association, To a Sun reporter who asked him to define his position he said yesterday:

'The word spiritualism, as commonly used, covers a multitude of things which I don't helieve in and which are even decidedly distanteful to me. For that reason I do not call myself Spiritualist, but I believe there is a big truth a Spiritualist, but I believe there is a big truth at the heart of the spiritualistic movement. I am inclined to believe that continued existence after death can be proved, and that there has been occasional communication with the spirits of the dead. I accept this belief as a tentative hypothesis. I am, however, open to revise my oblinions or to accept any other explanation of my facts if I can find one, but I have not yet found any. The only way in which I can explain the facts in my possession is that I have been in communication with invisible intelligences, and these intelligences always claim to be those of persons who have once lived in this world."

world."

Dr. Savage declined to specify his experiences at this time, saying that he would explain in one of his sermons. The series has
been interrupted by the illness of the preacher,
who has been for six weeks suffering from a
severe attack of the grip. He was barely able
to get through with his sermon yesterday, but
is now mending and expects to continue his
pulpit work without further break.

Dr. Van Dyke for Broadest Christianity.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke preached resterday morning at the Brick Presbyterian Church from the text: "I am the door; by me, if any man enter in, he shall be saved and shall go in and out and find passage. no sympathy," he said, "with that kind of no sympathy," he said, "with that kind of Christianity which will not join hands with an honest Jew to relieve human suffering; I bave no sympathy with the Protestant who will not take up one end of a litter because a Roman Catholic has hold of the other end; I have no sympathy with the Presbyterianism which believes that all outside its creed are wrong; I have no sympathy with the kind of a church that is merely a social club and that cares for nothing besides its own members and communicants."

MISS GRASETTE'S DEATH.

Lewis A. Johnson Remanded to Allow the Police More Time to Investigate.

Lewis A. Johnson was arraigned before Magistrate Brenner in the Adams Street Police Court in Brooklyn yesterday morning and occused by Police Telegraph Operator Bernard P. Conklin with being responsible for, or having guilty knowledge of, the death of Annie Gordon Grasette, who was found asphyxiated by gas in a room in the Regent Hotel in Fulton street at midnight on Tuesday. He was de-fended by former Police Justice James G. Tighe. "There is nothing to corroborate the charge," said former Justice Tighe. client of mine is not guilty and I ask that he be discharged."

Conklin asked that Johnson be committed to ail in order to allow the police to further investigate the case, and Magistrate Brenner, after thinking over the matter for some time, remanded him to jail to await an examination this morning.

In searching Miss Grasette's trunk in the house of her foster parents, the Johnstons, at 101 State street, Brooklyn, on Saturday night, Telegraph Operator Conklin found several let-ters that were addressed to "Marceline," and which were signed "Sergius." He also found two small phials containing some kind of poisons. Upon this he concluded that the young woman might have been poisoned and the gas turned on in the room in the hotel

poisons. Upon this he concluded that the young woman might have been poisoned and the gas turned on in the room in the hotel afterward. He seems to be the only person who has any such idea.

Johnson was seen in Raymond Street Jail yesterday afternoon.

"As to the letters," he said. "I can easily explain them. Miss Grasette was of romantic ideas, and liked to be addressed in that way. I addressed her as "Marceline' and signed myself' Sergius." Some six months ago, when she was in trouble and asked me to aid her. I sent at her request a box of ergor pills, and also asked her in the letter if her aunt had any suspicious. Shortly after that I called on her one Sunday. She and the Johnstons were then living at 41 Joralemon street. On this occasion I carried to her the phials found in her trunk by Conklin. One contained a solution of oxalic acid, about 50 per cent. Strong, and the other was a solution of hydrochloric acid and honey. The oxalic acid was for cleaning the finger nails and the hydrochloric acid was to remove the tartar from her teeth. I cleaned her nails and also her teeth with the drugs. Mrs. Johnston and others were present at the time. When I had finished I advised her to throw the drugs away. She asked if they were poison, and I informed here that they were. She said she would keep them, as they might come in handy some time. After I left her I thought over the matter, and then I wrote advising her to destroy the drugs. I did this because she was of a sensational turn of mind, and I was afraid she might commit suicide. There was not sufficient hydrochloric acid left to do any harm, but there was enough oxalic acid left to do any harm, but there was enough oxalic acid left to easy at least serious lileses."

Mrs. Johnson corroborated Johnson's statement about the poleons.

Frederick Hart, a boarder in the house, was also present on the occasion. "Why," he said last night, "the following day Annie cleaned my teeth with the stuff. I remember that Johnson said the drug was a poison, and should be thrown

ITALIAN GAMBLERS' FATAL FIGHT.

One Mott Street Italian Killed and Another Injured in a Sunday Quarrel.

Raphael Casco, who keeps an Italian restaurant at 24 Main street, Brooklyn, shot and killed James Lanio, 27 years old, of 115 Mott street, and badly injured Peter Farello of 250 Mott street, during a fight that began in the restaurant at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Casco, Farello, Lanio and a number of other Italians were in the restaurant. At the same time Patrolmen John Wilson and Joseph Bradley were on Main street near Catharine ferry. The two patrolmen heard shooting and ran to the corner. They saw Farello and Lanio run out of the door of the restaurant on Main street. The two Italians were closely followed by August Citacola, who boards in the restaurant The three men ran around the corner into Water street, and Casco raised a window on the Water street side of the place and fired two water street side of the place and new that shots. The shooting was witnessed by the policemen. Lanio was shot in the left eye and he dropped dead. Farello was shot in the left side of the abdomen. The patroimen then ran to the entrance to the restaurant and arrived there just as Casco was running out. He still had his revolver in his hand. The policemen then sent word to the Fulton street station and Sergt. Harkins called an ambulance and ordered out the reserves. All the men in the fight were arrested. The police found four revolvers, three belonging to Casco, Citscola, and the dead man. The owner of the fourth is believed to be Farello.

Casco said that Lanio and Farello visited his place to get some money, but he refused to give them any or to allow any of his friends to give them any or to allow any of his friends to advance the money asked for. He says that the visitors became angry and began to shoot. The police heard that Casco had gone to Mulberry street recently, played cards with some of his acquaintances, lost, and had promised to pay in a few days. It was to collect this money, it is believed, that Farello and Lanio visited Casco's restaurant yesterday. shots. The shooting was witnessed by the

A c to be found with help secured through The SUN advertising columns, chiefly because they are intelligent, and nocessarily considerate. Any American District Messenger office will accept advertise to its for The Suy. No erra charges are made.—

COL. DUFFY MAKES REPLY,

DENVING THE CHARGES SIGNED BY FIVE OF HIS CAPTAINS.

Produces Audited Accounts of the Regithe Specifications of the Charges-Row the State Authorities Can Investigate. Col. Edward Duffy of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers isaid yesterday that the charges against him which had been sent to Albany by five of his Captains were not worrying him at all. He denies the statements contained in the charges and in all the specifications.

Taking up the charges one by one yesterday.

he said the first two specifications, charging him with making false sick reports at Fernandina. Fla., and with drunkenness in Huntsville are simply and wholly false. The next charged him with not naving accounted for moneys from the post exchange and other sources. The complaining officers say, upon information, that the post exchange receipts were \$7,850. Col. Duffy says that the correct smount was \$3,227.50. Of this, \$1,257.19 was expended on the regimental hospital and \$1,500 was distributed among the companies to meet incidental expenses. A balance of \$470 was left on Jan. 1, 1880. A fund of \$1,500, given to the regiment by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, was expended by authority of the vote of the Board of Officers. "Out of \$1,500." as Col. Duffy explained it. "\$1,787,90 was spent" for supplies which the Commissary Department did not furnish, for prizes for regimental games and that sort of thing. To make up the deficit of \$287,90 in the Friendly Sons' fund, the amount was drawn from the balance from the post exchange fund, leaving \$182.32, which Col. Duffy put in the hands of the regimental Adutant Lieut. Emmet of New Ro-

Ex-Gov. Flower gave \$500 to the regiment, It was distributed among the company com-

In proof of this statement Col. Duffy laid before the reporters the account books of the regiment. These were certified to on Jan. 1 Major Thomas F. Lynch, Major Spellman and Lieut.-Col. Donovan, as regimental council auditing board. These accounts also dispose. Col. Duffy says, of the charge that he

pose. Col. Duffy save, of the charge that he failed to appropriate money from the regimental fund for the support of the hospital.

As to the charge that he used freight cars as a prison, Col. Duffy said it was true and that the men were better off there than in the guardhouse. The freight cars were dry under foot and over head, which no temporary camp attricture could be. He believes, he said, that he was too lenient with the disorderly element in the regiment and allowed them to stay at large making trouble when they should have been lecked up.

Col. Duffy says he never made insulting remarks about the officers of the regiment.

Col. Duffy says he never made insuling remarks about the officers of the regiment. There was no regular rifle practice at Fernandian because the rifle butts filled up with water when dug deeper than two feet, and just as he had made arrangements for a range some distance away from the camp ammunition was withdrawn by order of the department. Furthermore, he says that there were several days of practice not withstanding these disadvantages.

tages.

As to the charge that Capt John Duffy, the As to the charge that Capt John Duffy, the Colone's son, was allowed to neglect his military dufy and to engage in the practice of the law in connection with the damage claims arising from the accident in which several men of the regiment were killed at Birmingham, Ale., and that Capt, Duffy made \$7,500 during that absence, this answer was made by Col. Duffy: ffy: Two of my nephews were killed in that ac-

"Two of my nephews were killed in that accident and my son went to Birmingham twice, two days at a time, to attend to the matter of claims. He never got a cent for it."

Capt. Duffy, who was present, said that this was so. Finally Col. Duffy said that he did drill the regiment at every opportunity and that, in particular, he drilled Major Lynch's battailon while the Major was at Chickamauca. Col. Duffy said that all of these charges were made last summer to the War Department and that Major Beach, a regular army officer appointed to investigate them, reported to the department that they were without foundation.

appointed to investigate them, reported to independent that they were without foundation.

Adit. Davidson, who was present while Col. Duffy was talking to the reporters, sold that he believed that the bringing of the charges would be the salvation of the regiment, because when the charges against Col. Duffy fell to the ground, as they must, the troubleim factorial be excelled from the regiment.

Major-tien. Charles E. Roe said yesterday that he had not yet seen the charges against Col. Duffy, and did not expect to see them until about Tuesday next. "Until the charges have been carefully examined." Gen. Hoe said, "I cannot say what action will be taken." Some of the specifications in the charges just preferred against Col. Duffy were in part embedied in charges preferred against him at Huntsville. Ala., has October, which were signed by Capt. Anthony J. Griffin, First Lieut. T. H. Leary, and Second Lieut. W. C. Bryant.

These charges were quashed.

A lawyer, who is also a well-known officer of the Guard, when seen yeaterday concerning the charges made against Col. Duffy were for alleged offences committed in the volunteer service of the United States, the military authorities of the State can nevertheless take action upon them, but not by courtmential. There are other methods, however,

the volunteer service of the United States, the military authorities of the State can nevertheless take action upon them, but not by courtmartial. There are other methods, however, equally effective, and one is the convening of a State examining board. A court-martial to try an efficer of the Sixty-ninth for acts compitted in the volunteer service, could be ordered only by the authorities of the United States Army while the officers were a part of that army. But if must be borne in mind that Col. Duffy and other officers of the Sixty-ninth were while in the volunteer service still officers of the National Guard of New York on leave of absence and responsible to the State force for their actions. The new military laws of the State say in paragraph tid:

"The Governor may, whenever he may deem the good of the service requires it, order any commissioned officer before a board of examination, which is invested with the powers of courts of inquiry and courts-martial, and such boards shall examine into the moral character, canacity and several fitness for the ser-

auch boards shall examine into the moral char-acter, caracity and scneral fitness for the ser-vice of such commissioned officer. If the find-ings of such board be unfavorable to such offi-cer and be approved by the Governor he shall be discharged from the service. "After the Governor hears from the Adu-tant-General on the charges preferred, you will find that if action is taken it will be in the shape of a State board of examination or court of inquiry."

Cold Weather Killed Kentucky's Bee Industry.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.-The recent severe weather did great injury to one of the most profitable industries in Kentucky. Reports profitable industries in Kentucky. Reports just received show that millions of bees were killed during that spell and that honey-making has practically been exterminated in this State. The best informed bee men in Todd, Favette, Scott, and other honey-producing counties say that their losses will be exceedingly heavy. The bees were killed not only by the cold weather, but by the heavy snow banking against the hives, excluding fresh air and sufficiently the bees.

The Weather.

The storm from Texas moved northeastward and was central yesterday morning over Missouri and Hillinois. It had gathered considerable energy and was attended by high winds over most of the Central States, the lake regions and along the gulf and a part of the Atlantic coast. The storm area was unusually extensive, and rain or snow was fall-ing generally over all the country except the extreme st and Northwest, where it was clearing. Rain rell in all the Central and Southern States and along the Atlantic coast and snow in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and lake regions. There was a cold wave spreading south and eastward behind the storm area; the temperature in the Northwest ranged from 10° to 25° below zero, and freezing onditions were again over northern Texas.

It is likely that the cold wave will cover all the entral valieus to day. In the Atlantic States there as but slight change in temperatura. In this city sleet began to fall about 10 A. M. and urned into rain, which continued throughout the lar, average humidity, 21 per cent., wind casterly, average velocity 10 miles an hour; barometer, cor rected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.31, 3 P. M

cometer and also by THE SUS's thermometer at the

mometer and also by a street level is shown in the annexed table 
- Official. Start. - Official. - Official. - (1800, 1808, 1809, 1800, 1808, 1809, 1800, 1808, 1809, 1800, 1808, 1809, 18 WASHINGTON FORESTANT FOR MONDAY.

For New England, snow or rain, mostly rain, folowed by clearing; brisk to high easterly to south For eastern New York, clearing weather; brist to igh easterly to southerly seemds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, clearing in early morning, fair Monday; fresh to brisk easterly winds, becoming southerly. For western Pennsylvania, fair; colder, winds be

oming brisk to high westerly. For western New York, fair and colder in west, clearing in east portion; brisk to high winds, mostly COLORADO'S SNOW BLOCKADE.

How the Leadville Miners Dag Themselves Out-A Freight Train Lost.

DENVER. Feb. 22.-The great snow blockade f the railroads in Colorado has not entirely been lifted. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway has succeeded in getting through by reason of its advantageous right of way, and yet its operation is attended with considerable eaution to avoid accidents. Down through Eagle Canon and the canon of the Grand track walkers are spread out on every mile of the dangerous part of the road in order to give alarm in case of unexpected slides. In places, and often for several miles at a stretch, the trains wind their way through a narrow trench by the rotary enouplough just wide enough to permit the passage of a passenger

The Colorado Midiand is still fighting the

great drifts along its route over the main

range. Traffic west of Leadville by this line has been abandoned for nearly a month. The snow has fallen to such a depth, while the terrific windstorms have continued to be so vio lent, with the mercury away below zero, that it has been practically impossible for the railway people to make much progress in breaking through the drifts. The rotaries strike slides, a plece of machinery is broken on a big rock. and before repairs can be made the gales have filled the roadbed once more with closely packed snow. The blockade of the South Park ine was once broken as far as Como, and line was once broken as far as Como, and about fifty persons, some of whom had been snowed in for nearly a month, were brought into Denver. The road closed again when the wind came up. The towns of Breekenridge, Robinson and Dillon are still lost to the world save by telegraph and the snowshoe route.

A feature of the great fight made by the railway companies was the campaign waged by the Leadville miners against the blockade. When the thermometer went to 30° below zero and not a wheel was turning in the railroad yards, a coal famine was imminent. The supply was so low that it was seen that all the great mines must close down and be ruined by the inflow of water, unless reifer was speedily obtained. Col. George W. Cook telegraphed to the railroad headquarters in this city and volunteered to break the blockade if the officials would accept the services of the miners. The railway officials lost not time in giving their consent. Cook announced in Leadville that all able-bodied men must come to the rescue prepared to make a hard fight without considering the eight-hour law. The men were on hand before I o'clock in the morning of a day during which the severest storm ever known in Leadville raged. The campaign was laid out with all the skill of a general. Superintendents of divisions and foremen of gangs of men received orders, and the men, armed with sharpened picks and square-end shovels, set forth upon their hard task. The wind was blowing a hurricane. The snow came down in sheets, and stung like a blow from a fist where it struck the face. Ice had formed along the rails, and it required slow and painstaking work to out it away. Hundreds of fine worked for hours along the mountain sides with one side of their faces almost incased in fee, and not a murmur was heard. As fast as the track was cleared in one stretch the body of showlers, was moved down to another. On the first day 874 men volunteered their aid, and on the third day their number had been reduced only 100. The railway was opened up Maita Hill and stall about fifty persons, some of whom had been snowed in for nearly a month, were brough

reckless fashion, but the companies are too busy fighting snow to think of recovering rolling stock the mining camps present a most dreamy appearance from the train. There is a dark streak over the snow that indicates where a road may be, while a narrow path is cut from the cabins cut to this road. Great masses of snow cover the buildings, while the frowning mountain sides show other masses awaiting an invitation to come down and bury the town. In many of the camps the snow lies so heavy on the mountain sides that slides are liable to come at any moment. One of these unexpected slides rushed down from a mountain just below Ophir last Saturday, burying a mill and shaft house of a group who watched the rush of the avalanche, but could not give the alarm. They saw the mass slowly start from near the summit of the mountain, and as it gained in size tappeared to be a hundred feet in height, like a great tidal wave. With a roar it flashed past the cabin, licking up the shaft house and mill as a gust of wind would carry off a feather.

Nearly all the men of Robinson camp have come out on snowshoes in order to leave the women and children more provisions. The trials of the journey are such that only the most sturdy dare undertake it. Phil Baker, with his family, two or three teamsters, and fifteen horses, undertook to leave Robinson on sleds. They had to shovel out a roadway so

most sturdy dare undertake it. Fin baker, with his family, two or three teamsters, and fifteen horses, undertook to leave Robinson on sieds. They had to shovel out a roadway so often that before they had gone five miles they gave up the task and tried to return, but a snowsilde had come down behind them, cutting off their road. Two days and nights were spent by the party in this situation, until, their provisions giving out, a boy was sent over the snow on snowshoes back to Robinson, where a regue party was formed, and the snowbound travellers were eventually returned to the camp. The stories told by the snowshoe travellers from isolated camps are almost beyond belief. They tell of snowbanks forty feet deep and great slides that have filled guiches a hundred with deep masses of tightly packed snow formed in dangerous combs and reefs that threaten disaster below.

UP-STATE COUNTY JUDGES.

Important Local Functionaries Peculiar to the Bural Counties.

There died recently at Morrisville, Madison sounty, ex-Judge Alfred Dow Kennedy, of whom it was said that he was one of the few Judges in the central part of the State of old Colonial stock. Judge Kennedy was a wellknown personage in Madison county politics, having been elected County Clerk in 1870, and

Colonial stock. Judge Kennedy was a well-known personage in Madison county politics, having been elected County Clerk in 1870, and having been cleeted County Judge, to which to some extent the office of County Judge, to which to some extent the office of County Judge, a judicial office practically obliterated in its prerogatives and importance in the large cities, is one of the very oldest in the positical history of the State, dating back to the year 1083. Upon the aloution of the Constitution of 1846 a County Court was organized in each county of the State except New York, and provision was made for the election of one County Judge in each county. The Legislature gave the County Judge mrisdiction in actions of debt and contract involving sums not exceeding \$2,000; in cases of trespass and personal injury, and in renievin suits. The Legislature also conferred upon the County Courts equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages, the sale of the real estate of injunts, the partition of lands, the measurement of dower, the satisfaction of judgments whenever \$75 was due on an unsatisfied execution, and the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards. They also received original jurisdiction in all cases where the defendants resided in the county and in which the slamages asked did not exceed \$1,000. The tenure of office of the County Judges was extended from four to six years. The State Constitution as amended in 1834 continues, in section 14 of the judiciary article, the jurisdiction of the County Judges are Homer A. Nelson in Dutchessa, William H. Robertson, in Westchestor, Robert Earl of Herkinner (Inter Judge of the County Judges are Homer A. Nelson in Dutchessa, William H. Robertson, in Westchestor, Robert Earl of Herkinner (Inter Judge) of the Count Judges are Homer A. Nelson in Dutchessa, William H. Robertson in Westchestor, Robert Earl of Herkinner (Inter Judge) of the Count Judges and habiture is suffered to the count Judges. Thomas Roanes, Lesike W. Russell inow a Supreme Court Justice of ing of great importance.

THE BEEF AT CAMP THOMAS

MAJOR ARRASMITH, DEPOT COMMIS-SARY, REPORTS TO GEN. MILES. He Says the Refrigerated Beef Was of Ex

cellent Quality and in Splendid Condition

-The Quality of the Ration Furnished Was Probably the Best Ever Issued. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The Army Board of inquiry has received the report of Major J. M. Arrasmith, late commissary at Camp Thomas. ia., upon the character of the rations issued at that point. The report covers the rations supplied to the 77,000 soldiers mobilized a Chickamauga Park from May, 1898, to Jan nary, 1899, and was made in accordance with the following order from Gen. Miles:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1869.
"Major James M. Acrasmith, Depat Commissary, Chick

amanga Park, Ga.
"Sin: The commanding General having reerred to this office for investigation and repor the matter of unsatisfactory food issued to the troops during the past year, I have the honor to request that you furnish me at your earliest convenience such information as you have, or can secure, bearing upon the general subject. but especially concerning the food received during the military operations in the recent war with Spain, particularly refrigerated or canned beef, and all component parts of the ration destroyed, whether prior or subsequent to issue to troops. Very respectfully, "E. A. Garlington,

"Acting Inspector-General."
To this Major Arrasmith replied:

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY, CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS, CHICKAMAUGA PARE, GR., Jan. 27. 1809.) Col. E. A. Garlington, Acting Inspector-General

Washington, D. C. "SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of the 23d inst. I have the honor to submit the inclosed report relative to rations issued at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia; also amount condemned and sold or destroyed. All stores unfit for sale or issue were acted upon by a Board of Survey and in all cases were con-demned prior to issue to troops, with the exception that in a few instances damaged potatoes and bacon were returned to the Depot Commissary and exchanged prior to condemna-tion. The 3,900 pounds of beef condemned and destroyed was local beef purchased in

tion. The 3,900 pounds of beef condemned and destroyed was local beef purchased in Chattanooga.

The refrigerated beef was sufficient in quantity and exceilent in quality, and the fact that the depot commissary inspected and issued over 5,000,000 pounds of this beef, and in a hot climate, without losing a pound of it indicates the splendid condition of the beef and the care exercised in handling it.

"The bread condemned was purchased in Nashville during the time the regular troops were here, and prior to the erection of the bakery at this camp. The bread baked here was very good. I have never seen better bread issued to troops.

The bacon condemned was a portion of the large amount sent to and stored in Chattanooga for use of the army at Chickamauga. It deteriorated rapidly in this climate, and a portion of it became infected with skippers, and when shipped out to camp some of it had to be condemned and replaced by good bacon.

The greatest care was taken by the Depot Commissary for the preservation of all subsistence stores, and any damage that occurred was due to climate and natural causes and was incident to the service. The canned beef and baked beans were very good and showed no signs of fermentation. The damage to the two cans of the former and the nine cans of the latter was due to accident, nails having been driven through the boxes, penetrating the cans.

Only 192 pounds of canned roast beef were received here, and this amount was sold to officers and men of the command and gave entire satisfaction.

The greatest care was necessary for the preservation of the vegetables in this climate, particularly at about the time that the supply of old potatoes was exhausted and the new potatoes were beginning to arrive. Five thousand four hundred pounds of sugar were damaged by a heavy rainstorm, which, owing to the roof of the building being defective, flooded a portion of the Commissary.

The quality of the rations furnished was excellent, and propably the best ever issued to

aged by a heavy rainstorm, which, owing to the roof of the building being defective, flooded a portion of the Commissary.

The quality of the rations furnished was excellent, and probably the best ever issued to an army of 00,000 men, with the exception of some potatoes and bacon that spiciled owing to natural causes, and this slight defect was quickly remedied by being replaced by a good quality of the same: and taking into consideration the fact that approximately 30,000,000 pounds of subsistence stores were shipped here and issued, the percentage of loss is exceedingly small. Respectfully.

"Major and C. S. U. S. V. Denot Commissary."

The table accompanying this report shows that 5,163,900 pounds of refrigerated beef were issued without the loss of a pound. Of corned beef there were issued in travel rations 150,000 two-pound caus, of which two were condemned. Of 60,000 three-round caus of baked beans, nine cans were condemned. Of 240,000 cans of salmon, two cans were found spoiled. There were issued 9,547,390 pounds of soft bread, of which 5,245, baked outside the camp, were condemned. Of 4,251,120 pounds of potates, 04,500 pounds were rejected before issue, 0,500 pounds were rejected. Of 232,598 three-pound cans of tomatoes, 37, were condemned. Of issue. Of 1,128,320 pounds of ontors, 2,900 pounds were rejected. Of 232,508 three-pound cans of tomatoes, 37 were condemned. Of 101,200 gailon cans, 164 were condemned. All these condemnations were before issue to the troops. Out of 13,225,000 pounds of bacon, 133,803 were condemned before issue. This had been shipped in bulk from western army posts and became heated on the way and in the storehouse at Chattanacoga. All other items of the ration were in good condition.

PRETENDED WIRE TAPPERS CAUGHT. Had a Telegraph Instrument Leading to

the Chimney and Sold Worthless Tips. Frank Harris and William Hardeman were held in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for examination on a charge of swindling people by pretending that they tapped the telegraph wires from the racetrack and obtained early information as to the winners of the races. The men had a room on the top floor of a Raines law hotel at Fourth avenue and Twelfth street. In the room was a telegraph apparatus attached to a wire running ip the chimney, and which was supposed to be connected with the telegraph wires crossing the roof, but in reality didn't connect with the

wires at all. Charles Wymar of 571 Third avenue in Charles Wymar of 571 Third avenue informed the police of the Fifth street station Saturday afternoon that a quiet tip had been given to the sporting men of lower Third avenue that if they wanted a sure thing on the races so as to beat the poolrooms they should see Harris and Hardeman. As he had given \$35 last summer to learn the name of the winning horse before the news reached the poolrooms, and afterward lost several hundred dollars by betting on the tip, he informed the police. It was arranged that Wymar should go to the place as a prospective customer, and that Detectives Jackson and Gallagher should follow him.

Detectives Jackson and Gallagner should follow him.

While Wymar was talking with Harris in the room Hardeman was ticking away at the telegraph instrument. Wymar said in court yesterday that Harris promised to give him the name of the winning horse at one of the race tracks for \$250. Before the bargain was closed the detectives entered and arrested Harris and Hardeman and took possession of the telegraph apparatus.

Waldorf Thief Sent to Bellevue.

John Scott, the thief who was arrested or Friday night while looting a room in the Waldorf-Astoria and who is said by Capt. Price to dorf-astoria and who is said by take to be a dangerous Western crook, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday. He announced early in the morning that he was sick, and a surgeon, who was sent for, thought he had colle. He is in the prison ward at the hospital.

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It aids digestion, and its medicinal qualities keeps your stomuch in good order

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Third Floor Carpets.

## Broadway & 19th Street.

CHURCH DEFIES CONFERENCE.

St. Stephen's Lutheran Church Takes an Independent Stand.

The Lutheran Conference in this city has a hard problem on its hands. Last fall five members of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, at 165th street and Union avenue, were expelled from the church on the ground that they had libelled the pastor, the Rev. Herman H. Rippe. and had tried to promote discord in the congregation. The vote expelling the men was almost unanimous. Several weeks ago the five outcasts went before the conference and demanded that they be reinstated in the church. They also demanded an investigation of the pastor., who, they claimed, was heavily in debt and in bad odor with trades

The conference summoned Mr. Rippe to a meeting, which was presided over by the Rev ). Graesser. Mr. Rippe brought letters and witnesses to show that his debts had all been paid, except some moner that he owed for books he had bought on the instalment plan. He was making payments on the books regularly, he said.

Having shown this much, Mr. Rippe informed the conference that he would resign from it if the five expelled ones were reinstated. The congregation also sent word to the conference that it wouldn't take the five back, no matter what action was taken. It would retain Mr. Rippe, too, it said, and con-tinue as an independent Lutheran Church if the conference undertook to interfere with it

in any way.

The conference has announced no decision in the application for reinstatement of the five expelled ones, and when Mr. Graesser was questioned on the matter yesterday he declined to give any information. A member of the church gave this version of the trouble vesteriay.

the church gave this version of the trouble yesterday:

Five years ago Mr. Rippe, a man with a wife and six children, was conducting a church in Morrisania. He got no pay and was obliged to pick up a living as best he could. He was finally obliged to give up his work in Morrisania. He then started a chapel in the rear of a store on Union avenue. He began with a congregation of four. To-day he has a church that east us \$17,000, a parsonage that cost \$2,200 and a congregation of over 300 people. The church is prosperous and is getting rid of its debt at a reasonably fast rate. Mr. Rippe is getting a salary of \$50 a month, a house, his coal and gas. He is an educated man and has done well under extremely difficult circumstances.

coal and gas. He is an educated man and has done well under extremely difficult circumstances.

The five members of the congregation wanted to force Mr. Riope out. They circulated stories about his being in debt. He was in debt, but the congregation got up a fund and paid his debts. The five discontented ones continued to libelihm minister, so we held a meeting, proved to their faces that they had uttered untruths and then expelled them. Then they went to the conference and made all this troubble.

"Under no circumstances will these five men be taken back. The congregation owns the church and everything in it. Not one of the five who were expelled ever contributed a cent to the building and furnishing of the church. They are trouble makers and we see well off without them. As for the conference, we don't want any trouble with it, but we will insist on our rights and if the conference forces us to it we will go along without its good will. That is the position we have taken and mean to maintain.

It was impossible to learn the names of the five members of the congregation who were expelled last fall. Mr. Rippe, when seen at his home, 1909 Union avenue, yesterday, declined to talk about the trouble.

CLOSE SHAVE FOR KNIGHTS. Almost Legislated Out of the Central

erated Union Yesterday. The Central Federated Union came very near resterday to crowding out the Knights of Labor by the provisions of its new constitution, the consideration of which was made a special order of business. The Committee on Constitution, in accordance with a resolution passed two weeks ago, had caused copies of the draft of the constitution to be printed for circulation among the delegates last Sunday, so that they could be prepared for the question of its adop-

could be prepared for the question of its adoption yesterday.

The proposed constitution was read, section by section, by Ernest Bohm, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, and action was taken on each section. The preamble, which declares that the worker is entitled to the full product of his toil and contains several other socialistic planks, was adopted without any dissenting voice. Everything went on smoothly with the exception of a wrangle over one or two of the sections until the following was read:

two of the read:
"No organization shall be represented in the
Central Federated Union or its sections which
is affiliated with any central body instituted
upon the same lines as the Central Federated
Tables."

upon the same lines as the Central Federated Union.

"This would keep out the United Hebrew Trades, the different locals of District Assembly 44 of the Kuights of Labor and many other unions," said Delegate Winston of the Liberty Dawn Association of Coach Drivers, "This is a star chamber business."

Delegates Harris and Brown of the cigarmakers heid that if they were going to have harmony there must be only one central body of labor in New York, and that the Central Federated Union filled the bill. This brought an uproarious protest from the Kuights of Labor present.

"It's a poor way of bringing about harmony to kick delegates out," said Delegate Daly of the Metal Polishers Union.

"If this article is carried out," said Delegate Boulton of the Stereotypers Union, my organization, which is connected with the Knights of Labor, would have to leave."

Finally the objectionable article was modified as follows and passed:

"Delegates only of bona file labor organizations affiliated with central bodies which are not antagonistic to the Central Federated Union will be admitted."

Will Meet in Clarendon Hall Next Sunday It was announced yesterday at the meeting of the Central Federated Union in Krueger's Hall in East Thirty-third street that the union will begin to meet again in Clarendon Ha-next Sunday. Its contract for Krueger's Ha-expires at the end of this month.

CHURCH STREET POLICE GET A MASCOT.

Six Months Old and Somewhat Bedraggled, but He Knew Where to Find Friends. Sergt. O'Meara was behind the desk at the Church street police station last night at 11 o'clock when he heard a scratching on the door. It was repeated and the Sergeant thought it might be a very sick man. He opened the door. A detected, bedraggled six-months'-old pup of dubious ancestry ambied in.

O Mearn hunted coons in the Catakills with logs once, and pitied this specimen, so be gave him something to eat and made a bed for him out of an old coat. When the men were irroed out at midnight the dog got many atten-tions, and he will be the station's mascot from now on.

ATLANTA. Feb. 26.-The announcement is made by State Fruit Commissioner Scott of this State that Georgia's entire commercia fruit crop was destroyed by the recent unprecedented freeze. Mr Scott returned last night from an extensive tour of the State. He says that not a single carof fruit will leave the State during the ensuing season.

JOTTINGS AROUT TOWN.

There will be an exhibition drill of Battery F of the Fifth estillery, stationed at Fert Hamilton, Wednesday night at the Brooklyn Riding and Driv-ing Club.

ARTISTICALLY and MUSICALLY PERFECT.

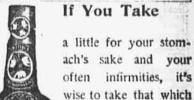
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## Old Crow Rye

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the accuracy of our statements con-

will be time well spent. Then ask the price. Will exchange your old safe for a modern Hall Repairing and moving. Tel. 307 Franklin. 393 Broadway.

MISS KESSEL DECEIVED. William A. Stelling Accused-A Mock Mare

riage Supposed to Have Occurred. PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 26.-Late last night a warrant was issued by Justice of the Peace ohn Knise for the arrest of William A, Stelling son of a Passale jeweller, upon a charge made by Miss Josie Irene Kessel of this city. who appears to have been made the victim of a mock marriage. Stelling has fled from the State. Miss Kessel made the acquaintance of Stelling last spring, but when the Spanish war began Stelling was anong the volunteers of the Second New Jersey heriment. When the regiment was mustered out in this city last November he resumed his attentions to her and at once proposed a secret marriage. The girl is only I7 years old and but little more than a child in appearance. She consented and went to Passace with him one evening toward the latter part of that month. At a house, the location of which she cannot recall, a ceremony was performed, and she was told that she was Stelling's bride. She does not know the name of the person who performed the ceremony, nor has she any certificate, and the official records have no entry of such a marriage. She has, however, a wedding ring with the inscription "W. A. S. to J. I. K., Nov. 15, 1838." Miss Kessel told her mother of the marriage and Stelling shortly afterward called at the house, confirmed the news and spoke of making arrangements to keep house. The mother was auxious to see the certificate and Stelling left, promising to bring it with him the next evening. That was the last seen of him here. A few days ago the young woman received a letter from him, dated in Chicago, advising her not to trouble her head about him, as he had gone West to begin life anew, Stelling last spring, but when the Spanish war

Gruber Talks to Sunday School Children The Hop. Abraham Gruber gave a Purim talk to the Sunday school children of Rabbi Wise's Synngogue, Sixty-fifth street and Madison avenue, yesterday morning. Among other things, Mr. Gruber said:

"When your worthy rabbi asked me to talk to the children of his synagogue I accepted at to the children of his synagogue I accepted at once, happy to add a liftle to the Purim fun and glad to be blessed by a mingling with boys and girls. To you I am a man, to myself I am a nolder bay. No man or woman in whom the child is lost has developed properly. Old men and women delight to say that they feel as young as ever. Fun, laughter and innocence, though they bided with the sun when it first shone, will be rosy checkel and youthful when the last ray of sanlight shall feelby grope its way through space. Too soon in life we learn that not every day can be Furim; but the knowledge that Purim must come once a year helps as to eahily undergo Yom Kippur. Our Purims gild our Yom Kippurs, and they in turn intensify the Purim spirit."

Bootblack's Alleged Slayers Remanded. Joseph Demato of I Minetta Jane and Frank Picceucuda of 233 Elizabeth street, who were arrested on Saturdhy night charged with stabling Tory Paccelle, a boothlack, who was killed in a saloon at 233 Elizabeth street, were arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich in the Centre Street Police Court vesterday, Both men denied that they had fought with Paccello. They were remained to the Mulberry street station pending action by the Coroner.

A Replica of Partridge's Shakespears. A replica of William O. Partridge's status of Shakespeare in Lincoln Park, Chicago, will

be presented to Adelphi College in Brooklyn te-night by Dr. Arnold W. Catlin. There will be an erather by the Rev. Dr. John W. Chatwick, and Mr. Partridge, who is a Brooklyn man, will also steak. PIMPLES

dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby rashes prevented by Currevita Soar, greatest of skin purifying and beautifying soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath and nursery, because the only preventive of inflammation and elogging of the Poasa, the cause of most minor affections of the skin.

scalp, and hair.